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Address THE CRITIC.

To-NIGHT'S AMUSEMESTS.

Alexandra Orena Horsz-Charles Wynd-MATIONAL THEATHE—"A Brass Monkey."
HARMS' BLOW THEATHE—"A Royal Pass."
KERNAN'S THEATHE—"Hyde's Specialty Com William Hall Professor Carpenter's Mes-merism.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1800

LET IT BE HOPED that Adam Forepaugh has a better show in the next world than he had in this.

SOUTH DAKOTA has declared for New York for the World's Fair in a set of resolutions which constitute a very flattering oblituary notice.

Who is coine to insure against collapse or mysferious disappearance the buildings Chicago would build for the World's Fair on the lake front?

THE PARTISAN VOTE on the Smith-Jackson case exhibited as fine a variety of automatic hypocrisy as was ever witnessed in a free and enlightened coun-

DOUBTLESS SENATOR PLATT has beaten New York in the World's Fair contest, but it looks now as though almost anybody in New York could beat Senator Platt.

THE REV. HEBER NEWTON says that the world is growing better. If a man can live in New York and hold that opinion we should hate to print, without expurgation, his notions of the condition of the ancients.

THE EMPEROR OF ACSTRIA spends most of his time playing solitaire. Solitaire is a harmless and an interesting game, and kings in this republican nineteenth century cannot do better than confine themselves to it,

AT LAST NIGHT'S National Convention for the purpose of advancing the interests of the colored race, held in this city. Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved that the rules of the House of Representatives govern the meeting. As au preconscions satirist Mr. Jones is a 1 tea minent success.

Miss Flerchen, who has been for a long-time among the Indian tribes of Nebraska and Dakota, will soon return East with a monograph on Indian music. Indian music is very beautiful. It consists of the yowl of a cat, the moan of a lost soul, the screech of a night owl, seventeen staves from "Lohengrin" and the general expression of a desire to commit murder in the first degree.

Tur. Curric felicitates its handsome morning contemporary. Handsome animated things are usually vain, proud and boastful, pretending, in the consciousness of their own superior splendor, to see no merit in the beauties and virtues of others When the robin sings, the peacock spreads its dazzling plumage, as if to ridicule the happy melody of its little neighbor. The Post is a refreshing exception to this natural instinct. Its modesty is a chastisement to all presumptuous beings. Though it is fully aware of its own charms, it whispers them as chastely as the maiden breathes her prayer. The very thought of the boastfulness of others makes it blush. As for bespattering itself with self-adulation-perish the possibility! The Post is a lovely study in the cleanliness of modern journalism.

THE LONG FIGHT ENDED. Well, the long fight in the House is ended, and Smith, the Republican contestant, secures the seat in that body allotted to the Fourth District of West

Smith is a Republican. That was his case. When the roll was called last night, 166 Republicans voted that his case was good. There were just 166 Republicans in the House at that time. Nobody voted against him, but as silence on the part of the Democrats was equivalent to opposition, it may be said that every Democrat supported the man whose right to the seat Smith was contesting, namely, Jackson, The case of Jackson rested in the fact that he is a Democrat.

That excellent family poetess. Mother Goose, after referging to the remarkable conduct of the four-and-twenty blackbirds which, having been baked into a pie, began singing as soon as the cover of the pie was lifted, inquired with gentle domestic sarcasm-

Wasn't that a pretty dish To set before the King Isn't this a pretty dish to set be fore the American people? The right to a seat in Congress settled, after a fierce struggle, by the mere politics of the contestants! "How will you vote if you get in?" inquired the members of the House of Messrs. Jackson and Smith-and according to the replies the matter was decided. The debate upon the history and the intrinsic merits of the contest was a mere ceremony-a mockery. Every member knew exactly how he was going to vote before the debate, and that the facts in the case would not influence him in the least. Even Anderson of Kansas, who has a sort of fad for contrariety, stood by his party without a murmur.

MORE MONEY FOR THE FAIR. The Republican party, in its haste to relieve the groaning treasury, should try, at least, to adopt a more popular course than the one it seems bent upon pursuing. The country is neither threatened with, nor feels the desire for, war. Its platitudes on happiness and prosperity depend upon the substantive progress made in modern devices for the destruction of life and property, and tributed. In fact, it is not too much to of the enormous waste of public funds say that Gorham personally, and as represented by the English navy, for exemple, the folly to which the legislation for our national defenses is being car-

ried must be apparent. It is proposed now to lay out three elected Governor and the late Mr. Rid- I tiring."-Texas Siftings.

hundred million dollars on payel im provements. This is absurd, particubuly in view of the fact that a twentymillion expenditure on the World's Pair | by so doing Gorham instead of McCook is deemed sufficient to maintain our bid for the admiration and respect of the Senate. commercial and industrial worlds. If the design to invest more than a quarter of a million of the plunder we have taken from the pockets of our protected citizens, in building new ships to orna ment the high seas and to amplify our paval dress parade in foreign ports, is a sensible one, justified either by pride or danger, Congress should consider twice that sum wisely expended on a national

exposition, which is intended to ex-

press the triumph of our peaceful spirit and occupations. We are not interested just now in showing our teeth. What we want to do more than anything else is to prove to Europe that we have brains. It is intellectual and not muscular greatness we should aim to demonstrate. A World's Fair that falls short in solendor or magnitude to the recent exposition of democratic France will shame and slander us. No estimate vet made of the financial needs for the American show could suffice. Wherever Congress decides to hold the exposition it should provide for its success with a generous appropriation, and practice economy on the naval and similar sub-

THE OHIO SHADE.

sidies.

Ex-Governor Foraker is reported in yesterday evening's Curric as having said in answer to the query as to whathe thought of Speaker Reed's ruling, 'Oh we admire him in Ohio. We think he is doing just right. The idea of allowing those rebel brigadiers to obstruct public business and to call the Speaker hard names is condemned, not only in Ohio, but in all the North."

If ex-Governor Forsker were on earth at the present time, his utterances would. perhaps, be more significant, but nonsense is nonsense, even if a ghost utters it. What possible connection can there is a question of the right of the majority to rule. It is a question of the power of a minority to obstruct. THE Curric believes that the majority should rule; first, because this is a republic, and secondly, because a majority in a | English in American journalism: legislative body should be held directly responsible to the people for all legisla tion and for all failure to provide legislation. If the Republican party, which is now in power, at least numerically, has a beneficent policy, it should be permitted to enforce it; if it has a vicious policy it should be permitted to

and take the consequences. Nor is the question one of precedent Every prominent member of the House has been on each side of the so-called principle of this controversy. Certain scientists contend that it is possible to produce a noise so loud that it cannot be heard. The inconsistencies of the leading Representatives in the present struggle are so many and so overwhelming that they have no right to attract attention.

expose it. The majority should rule

The late Mr. Foraker's attempt to lug into the controversy the issues of the phere of the hereafter would improve him, but the hope was vain. It would pay the Republican party to exercise the Ohio Shade, if possible. Nothing could be more disastrous to that party's reasonable attitude, as maintained so courageously by Speaker Reed, than an attempt to inject into the controversy the prejudices of sectionalism.

LET THEM FIGHT IT OUT. In the press gallery of the House the other day Senator Ingalls' assertion

"Had the victim of the outrage at Aberdeen been a citizen of Kansas, as he was of Indiana, and did it appear that the State Government of Mississippi, or the Government of the United States had refused to averge the wrong perpetrated upon him, guarantee that the people of Kansas ould have taken it into their own hands to see that he had reparation,"

was under discussion by the Represen tatives of the fourth estate. It was the unanimous opinion that the Kansas Jayhawkers and the Mississippi Swamp Angels ought to meet and fight it out, two best out of three. The first round could take place on the banks of the Yazoo, the second on the Kaw and the third and last round and wind-up could come off in the Neutral Strip or in No Man's Land, Senators Ingalls and George to lead the opposing forces. Such a contest would be a truly cyclonic

MAHONE ABANDONED HIM. A writer in the New York Star, speaking of George C. Gorham the

other day said: "A Democratic Administration left him without an office, and he became the editor of the National Republican

in Washington." The Democratic Administration left Mr. Gorham without an office, it is true, but the inference that it found him with an office is not true. He had been left without an office by all the Republican Administrations, never hav-

ing held place by Presidential or exec utive appointment. Again, he became editor of the National Republican after the election of 1880, when General-Thomas J. Brady bought a controlling Interest in it. He retained this position for awhile after President Arthur's friends bought the paper, but falled to get along with them and finally quit. When the National Republican Convention met at Chicago in 1884 Gorham was there and aided effectively in preventing Arthur's nomination for President. Later, he assisted in the defeat of Mr. Blaine, who had captured the nomination. Mr. Gorham's failure to become Secretary of the Senate when the Republicans had regained control of that body was due to lack of nerve on the part of Genoral Mahone, then a Senapeace. To any close observer of the tor from Virginia, to whose political snecess Gorham had largely coneditor of the National Republican, contributed more largely and effectively to the success of the Readjuster party in that clamor after he has retired, what a Virginia in 1881, when Cameron was boiler yard he must be for noise before re

dleberger chosen Senator, than any other person or agency. Yet Mahane falled to stand by him at a time when would have been made Secretary of the

COMMERCIAL LITERATURE. The Oueen of Portugal some time ago wrote a novel. It was a love story, of course. The Queen read certain chanters to the ladies of her court, who were enthusiastic in its praise. Not entirely satisfied with a verdict which could not well help but be swayed by affection or interest, the Queen sent it, anonymously. to a publisher. That discriminating and impartial judge returned it with the stereotyped phrase of refusal, "deelined with thanks." Later the secret of the authorship transpired and several publishers made liberal offers for the work. The Queen, however, decided to accept the verdict of the publisher who had passed upon it when the identity of the author was yet unknown. She has been widely commended for the wisdom of this decision.

But was she right? It is a matter of doubt, at least. A publisher looks upon manuscript submitted to him from a commercial, not a literary. point of view. The controlling question with him is, Will it please the public? He publishes books primarily to sell. The promotion of literature, of art or of science is a secondary obteet with him, if he considers it at all, And even in this his judgment is fallible. Nor does he pretend that it is otherwise. He knows that he is not infallible from his experience. He has printed books which would not sell, and he has declined books which sold like red lemonade at a pienic. Some of the best books, from both the literary and commercial points of view, have gone the weary rounds of the publishers until the manuscript was in tatters before finding its way into print and a place on the bookshelves.

Instances of this will recur to every reader of books. Perhaps the Queen be between the present strife in the had too modest an opinion of her own House and the "rebel brigadiers?" The work. Perhaps she was right. Unless question is not one growing out of the her book is published the world can war, but plainly one of legislation. It never know. Anyway, she has has escaped the critics.

> WE FIND IN A New York Sun editorisl this remarkable sentence-remarkable chiefly because it is in the Sun, which we consider in the main the exponent of good Perhaps his statement had better be ac

> epted with caution and with charity. in the foregoing sentence the verb is clearly "be"-with which the worl "had" has no possible grammatical construction. The word "better" is of course an adverb, baving no influence on the verb save its qualification. What Mr. Dana should have said is, "Perhaps it would be better to accept his statement with caution and with

> In Howard's column in the New York Press we read that "prominent among the passers along Park Row vesterday afternoon were Brick Pomeroy, the father of ex-Cashler Lounsberry, Editor Foster, Editor Hepworth, Editor Clarke, Editor Cockerill, Miss Elizabeth Risland and a host of Roston detectives." We have heard of Brick Pomeroy for years, but the magnitude of his family, both in numbers and prominence, is a startling disclosure of his paternal interests.

WE WERE PLEASANTLY disappointed at rebellion is simply ghastly. We had finding, under the heading "Big game four hoped that the cool and bracing atmos- hours away," in the esteemed New York Sun, a story of some New Yorkers who cilled two bears over in the Pocono Mountains. From the heading it was reasonable to suppose the article contained news of a distressing character from Albany.

ARTHUR WARD, the Australian swimmer is coming to this country to swim Niagara In an ordinary bathing costume. We sincerely hope Mr. Ward may go through it safely. An ordinary bathing costume would be a shocking thing for a man to present himself at the gates of the next

world in. PRINCE BISMARCK and the Emperor of Germany should go out on the porch and kiss each other in public, so that the people may know the two bave really declared war upon each other.

In the russence of death, party ties, ambitions and affiliations are dumb. We are men first and partisans afterward — New York Herald. Why not be men all the time !

A FRENCH DUEL has just ended in the accidental wounding of one of the belligerents. Even a French duelist cannot be too careful with firearms.

THE BEST THING you can say of a dead man is that a monument to him is superfluous. The truly great live after death in what they did.

WHEN IS A SAFE not a safe? When th New York bank president knows the combination.

IT IS A PINCHBECK SORT of world that

woman can go around in seventy days. AN INFORTUNATE BURGLAR. A wan, haggard and ragged gentleman

appeared at the kitchen door of a New York residence. "Will you please give me something to eat?" inquired the poor man of the cook.
"With pleasure," replied the obliging

"But first tell me what unfortuitous inbination of circumstances brought you to this lamentable condition." 'Alas!" replied the suffering applicant,

I am simply a plain, commonplace bank arglar, and the superior skill of the pres idents and cashiers in this thriving murt has thrown me out of employment."

"Poor man," ejaculated the cook. " will give you a large piece of lemon ple."

NEW YORKERS QUEER MANNERS Outside of "society," the manners of many of the guests at church weddings would be considered extremely rude. At a very swell affair of this kind, which took place recently in a fashionable church, the curiosity of the guests so far overcame their sense of decorum that they stood up on the seats to see the bridal party at the altar. At those points in the service where the devout were expected to kneel a curi is speciacle was witnessed. In a number of the news some women were kneeling while others were standing on the cushions men present .- New York Sun,

An angry guest at an Austin, Texas, hotel came down stairs at 2 o'clock in the morning and said to the night clerk: "Who is that man across the hall from me kicking up such a racket? I can't elcep a wink,? Clerk-"Oh, he is a retired Army officer on a little toot.

"Retired, has he? Well, if he makes all

EDITORIAL TIPS.

"One in a Thousand" is The Covers

money of the Louisiana Lottery Company. Washington every newspaper of the city has been under its thumb, and, in the United States, very few have had the courage to oppose its schemes. The company is powerful in Congress, and, so far, every attempt to attack it legally in the District has been frustrated. One set of Commissioners succeed another, and one police judge is appointed to apply the law after another, and the chiefs of police are changed with succeeding years, but nonhave found it worth while to enforce the laws against lotteries in the District. It is not to be alleged that our Commis sioners, judges and police majors are pur chased by the lottery company; but there has not been one official who cared enough about the moral aspect of the matter to move in it effectually. There is law enough to shut out the public saie of lottery tickets in this District, and to make their sale sur reptitiously just as disreputable and just a dangerous as is the sale of "policy" or the playing of "faro." If Commissions ouglass, Judge Miller, and Major Moore were agreed that it would be a good thing for them to break up the sale of Louisiana lottery tickets in this town, not another one

would be sold publicly for the next monthly drawing. How could it be done? Major Moore knows that if he should be so directed he could place a policeman in front of Banker Gould's agency, with orders to identify as many persons as possible entering the dark precincts of that notable banker. The next day, if every person so identified were summoned to the Police Court to give testimony, whether or not a lottery ticket was purchased, sinety-nine in a hundred would tell the plain truth, without fear or favor. Who will perjure himself to save a lottery licket seller? No one. The seller could be onvicted and fined \$100 every day if the Major of Police and the police judge were agreed to break up lottery-ticket sellers, as they appear to be to break up the poor negro boy's game of "crap."

But "crap" has no \$10,000 agent to take care of it in Congress; it has no \$5,000 per year lawyer to look after its cases in the courts; it has no evening paper interested in its protection to the extent of \$5,000 per year; no morning paper at a larger rate; no Sunday papers at \$1,000 per year each, nor any soldiers' tribune at a greater rate than any of them, all under agreement to keep out matter unfavorable to its continuance Hence "crap" has to go up alleys, to court unfrequented streets, to bide in back rooms and cellars; while the Louisiana lottery may hire quarters in the highest priced street in the city and advertise its business in the great moral, conservative newspapers of the day.

The children of the public schools are now being asked for "voluntary subsatio tions' toward a fund for the purebase American flags to be displayed every day from the roof-tree of the school-house Such voluntary contributions are alm is of a piece with the political assessments Departments in other days. They are voluntary only in name. The prile of every child leads him to beg the money om the parent, and the parent yields hi nickel to save the child from mortification. There has been more than enough of it lately in our Washington schools. It is to be hoped that our superintendent, Mr. Powell, will put a stop to it. The purchase of one flag for a school-house of a size and quality worthy of a sainte would cost \$20, and would be worn out, if displayed every day, in three or four months. Then would come another collection from the school children. After two or three such collections the whole "voluntary" contributions The best plan flags" let us have an "appropriation "

That is not such a bad idea of the Kansa farmers to have a copy of the Congressional Record sent to every township in the United States, where it can be deposited for the use of the members of the "Farmers' Al-Hance." Fun is poked at the Record as a dull sepulchre of dreadful speeches, and yet its pages contain the thoughts and opinions of the representatives of the people of forty-two States. A brilliant editor of the New York World, when it did not have so large a circulation, but when it had far better editorials than at present, said: "The Record of Congress is a storebouse of information, compiled by the picked men of the brightes nation of the world, and a man cannot be of the age who fatls to take it and read it as he does his daily newspaper." No man can read the Record without discovering that there are two sides to every political and financial question. This fact alone would make it a necessary publication to the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, for on most questions they seem to think that there can be but on s side. By all mean let Kansas have Records in every township AN INSIDER.

SOCIETY There will be no reception at the Ebbitt to-day in consequence of the Tracy calamity. Miss Grace Miller of 1715 Seventeenth street is one of the handsome debutantes

of the season. Mr. Albert Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York Morning Journal, is spending the week in the city.

Senator and Mrs. Stanford have recalled heir invitations for the dinner which they were to have given to-night. Miss Sallie Loring is the guest of Repre sentative and Mrs. Hitt. Miss Loring has

been visiting friends in Boston for nearly a Mrs. O'Reilly, wife of Dr. O'Reilly, U. S. A., has returned from New York State, where she was recently called by the death

Mrs. Edward P. Mertz will be at home Wednesday, assisted by her mother and sister, Mrs. L. G. Hine and Miss Hine, Mrs. W. T. Nabers, Mrs. D. E. Sharretts, Mrs. S. T. Thomas and Mrs. T. M. Finley.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather ast Saturday afternoon, Mrs. and Miss Foote had numerous callers from 3 to 6 o'clock. The hostess received her guests in a handsome costume of black lace and allk, and Miss Foote looked charming in a toflet of black silk with jet-beaded bodice. In the dining-room an elegant collation was served, where Miss Twiggs of Georgia presided. Miss Almy, Miss Cavanaugh and others assiste l. During the afternoon Miss Foote rendered many classical plane forte selections, and Miss Twiggs and Mr. E. B. Hay gave several spirited recitations. Mrs. William B. Moses gave a haudsome

eception from 8 to 12 last evening at her apartments at the Normandie, where she welcomed from four to five bundred guests. The rooms were elaborately derated with flowers and growing plants. among which glowed a myriad fairy lamps and was tapers in gilt and bronze canlelabra. Mrs. William B. Moses were a gown of pansy setin with draperies of lace the same shade. The bodice was of satin brocaded in silver and gold. Mrs. Adolf insilver and gold. Mrs. Adolf in silver and gold in silver an

bostess, wore white allk with drapories of silver gaure; Mrs. William H. Moses, lace

over yellow satin, with black velvet trie among newspapers, that it refuses the mings. A delightful collation was served throughout the evening. Among the guests present were Mrs. Colonel Frank Jones. Mrs. Frank Barbarin, Mrs. and Miss Okie the Misses Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. Rouff, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Mullett and daughter. Mrs. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Burt Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Beverlige, Mrs McKeldon, Miss Cowen, and Mr. and Mrs. Kickhaufer. An enjoyable feature of the evening's entertainment was the musical programme, which included several solos by Mrs. Kaspar, a plano recitation by Mr. Szemyliui, and banjo and plano trio by the Misses

AMUSEMENTS.

"DAVID GARRION,"-Charles Wyndham ecompanied by Miss Mary Moore and his London Criterion Theatre Company, appeared in "David Garrick" at Albaugh's last evening. The play is a strong English comedy, with a plot of no great depth, but very interesting nevertheless, and giving rise to numerous dramatic situations. Wyndham is suffering with an attack of la grippe," and his voice plainly indicated the efforts he was forced to put forth to make himself heard. In the title role be takes the character of an actor, who falls in love with one of his auditors. This paradoxical idea involves him in an unfortunate tangle, in which he attempts to discourage the affection of an unknown admirer, only to discover, when too late, that she is the object of his own devotion. In the second, and by far the most interesting act of the three, Wyndham is at his best His reckless and ruinous spirit while play ing the part of the inebriate at the Ingot dinner, is a piece of acting that brings out the finest dramatic elements of the play.

Miss Moore is a clever and graceful actress, who, in the character of Ada Ingat, displayed much of the ability which made her a favorite before she saw the shores of America. Leslie Corcoran as Simon Ingot seemed a little hurried and incoherent in his denunciation of his daughter, and did his best work in the first two acts. Miss Emily Miller made a perfect spinster without resorting to the usual stage artifices. The rest of the company appeared to good advantage in their several parts, Mr. George Giddons receiving plenty of applause in his character of Sopies Chivey. "The Household Fairy," a pretty little comedictta, preceded "David Garrick." Mr. Giddons ap. peared as a young man about to commit suicide because of financial troubles and Miss Edith Peurose as a fairy to save him therefrom. To-morrow and Friday evenings and at the Saturday matinee the above will be given; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings "The Candidate" and "A Pretty Piece of Business."

"THE BRASS MONKEY."-His metallic majesty, "The Brass Monkey," wrought calamity and disaster at the Na ional Theatre last night. The Capital theatregoers welcomed him as an old friend, laughed at his old jokes and went into convulsions over his new ones. The company has been reorganized since the animal was seen here before. George Marion, Lew Dockstander's old end man, now plays Josah, the victim of superstition and about everything else, and while his work showed careful study, it lacks that sad and melacholy sort of idiocy which characterized the acting of his predecessor, Charles Reed. Although he's anything but a singer, his "Lovely Woman" song brought down the house, rendered in his old-time ministrel way. Flora Walsh as Baggage assumed the role of a very little girl and sang "Are You On" in a very bewitching way. The "Razzle Dazzle" trio were all there, and Mr. Potter of Texas received a very cordin l greeting. The trio sing a new song this time which pleases the audisusiness would be dropped from a lack of dience. It consists of one line which first conveys the simple is to drop it now. The American flag has | idea that the Wild Man of Borneo has just display enough in Washington without any arrived in town, and increasing a word at reinforcement at the bands of little chil- each repetition ends with the startling anincement that "the wind blows through the whiskers of the flea on the hair of the tail on the dog of the child of the wife of the Wild Man of Berneo ust ararrived in town." George W. Leslie, another new member of the company, Doolittle Work very creditably, and the rest were effective in their peculiar ways, Compared with the general run of farce comedy, "The Brass Monkey" may be said to be success, but wherein that success is justi-

fied Hoyt himself will be at a loss to state. "A ROYAL PASS."-George C. Stacey filled the Bijou last evening with "His Royal Pass." It is a strong play, dramatic without being sensational, and unusually interesting. In his dual role of Joan Zotoff, a Swiss courier, and Andreas Hoffer au ex-army officer, Stacey showed himself to be an actor of great care and consider very well informed on the progress able merit. His singing was received with plenty of applause, and, at one time, brought down the house. The scenery is good, and the star well supported by the rest of the company. The "Sweet Songs of the Tyrol" are really beautiful and well rendered. "A Royal Pass will stay all the week at the Bijou, with the usual mati-

> HYDE'S STAR SPECIALTY COMPANY .-Kernan's was well filled last night, an audience of unusually large proportions listening to the specialties of Hyde's company, There are a number of good artists in the troupe, and they gave an entertainment somewhat above the general run. Helene Mora is a wonderful baritone singer for a person of her sex, while the trisky Star Quartette are as funny as ever. The "Down outh" scenes met with popular approval

Pair with Your Own Party never see the genial John E. Lamb of Indiana that I don't recall some interesting story of his career in Congress. He was one of the most popular Democrats who ever sat in the House of Representatives, and his sterling Democracy was acknowledged by every one. Yet, every now and then be would get into difficulty with his onstituents at home because he would occa constituents at home because he would occa-sionally associate with a Republican, and it was exceedingly difficult for him to explain to his rural constituents his conduct. One day he got a letter from a pretty prominent Democrat in his district, upbraiding him for his social inclinations with his political enemies. The letter ran:

Dean John: I am pained to see by the newspapers that you are frequently paired with some Republican. This should not be. You must leave the Republicans alone. If you must pair, why, hang it, pair with a Democrat; never with a Republican. - New York Star.

Onlining as Dally Food. Doubtless most people have at some time in their lives been obliged to take quinine. Disguise it as one will, in capsules or gela-tine covers, it is a bitter dose. Think, then of a country where it is an article in daily use, placed upon the table as regularly as the bread. Such is the case in portions of Africa. The natives do not need it, of course, because they are born to the cli-mate, but quinine is the white man's shield from mutaria. A missionary lady who lived for many years on the west coast of Africa told me that when perfectly well she took six grains of outnine every day in order to keep well, and that in her family of three persons they used on an average an ounce in six weeks. One can run over the table of weights and easily see what a large number of grains an ounce contains.—Wide

Sure of a Holiday. Jimmy-Where are you going to-day, ack? Lat's go skatin'.

INJURING THE COUNTRY

PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES OF THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Major Robert S. Lassy's Views-The Two Races Have Unity of Thought and Ideas, and Therefore no Gen eral Conflict is Possible.

Major Robert S. Lacey, who has nade a careful study of the negro question, was talked with yesterday by a CRITIC reporter in regard to the proposed egionization scheme. "I am utterly opposed to it," he said." The natural interests of the country are such as to demand not only the labor of the pegro, but many importations. The negro in the South gives better labor than any other race: hence, to colonize him would be an injury to the country which the whites themselves would re-

own experience in reconstruction. In the spring of 1868 General Howard lent his influence to hiring of laborers for plantations in the extreme South-west. At first this met the approval of he whites, but as soon as they realized that this exportation of colored people deprived them of their farm laborers they protested and the emigration scheme was stopped. So now I firmly believe that any movement looking to the deportation of the negro from the South would meet with resistance on the part of the whites never saw people more closely identi

"One evidence of this arises from my

fied in general thought and mutual in-terests than the whites and negroes of the South. I cannot, therefore ceive that by any probability the two peoples could be separated. NO GENERAL CONFLICT POSSIBLE. "No general conflict can possibly oc cur between the two races, because of their unity of thought and ideas. They cannot fight each other as races, because hey cannot possibly have an issue to fight about. A Northern man, like my self, who had never seen a slave till

1861, except a fugitive, and whose judgment of slavery was necessarily termed upon adverse and partisan literature, had much to learn and to un-One of the first convictions forced upon me in 1865 was that in Vir. ginia slavery was largely patriarchal in its form; so much so that severity toward person was scarcely more than is found in the family circle everywhere.

EXPERIENCES IN LANCHBURG. Now, the reason why I am qualified to talk on the subject," continued the Major, "is that on July 1, 1865, I was assigned to the charge of the Lynchburg (Va.) military district, with head-quarters at Lynchburg. I remained there, engaged in reconstruction duty. until 1869. My district extended from Augusta County in the north to Pittsyl-vania County in the south and back. During these four years I was constantly traveling on inspection and other du-tles, and my travels extended over the South. Since 1869 I have sojourne and over parts of Tennessee. M sippi, Alabama and Louisiana. course, after such long residence in the South, and coming in contact with its people as soldier, citizen and lawyer, mixing with them in all stations of life, I have necessarily reached pos-

itive conclusions. "In 1865 we were met by the universal belief on the part of the whites that freedom of the slave meant war of races eventually. But I never saw the slightest ground for such apprehension, and I believe that the one great cause of harmony and peace is that homogenity given by the patriarchal or famfly feature of slavery. Both races are alike amenable to social and church influences. Both are alike Methodists, Baptists and Presbyterians and certainly can never fight on the score of religious influences. The The only differpolitical knave, who would make criminal use of the good instincts of the negro to be a Republican by teaching him that even on local matters affecting his own material interests he must pe force vote for any seoundrel who dube himself a Republican, has materially

lessened. SOUTH AMERICAN COLONIZATION 'From an educational standpoint im thoroughly well satisfied," said the Major, "that no good could come out of the colonization of the negro in South America. In my district there were thousands of colored children with whom there was a universal desire to read and write. I found the progress of the colored child as great as that of the white, and I think it is true of the exslave everywhere that he has an intense desire to educate his children. Dawn at Selma, Ala., I went out on a colored plantation, and among the ex-slaves was the same ambition to have their children educated that I observed in Virginia. In general terms I regard the negro as an American in the fullest sense of the word. "I never saw anything in him to in-dicate that in schools, general thrift and

good citizenship he was not on the same footing as the white. I never saw in Virginia or elsewhere in my travels any desire on the part of intelligent whites to harrass the negro. To my own military district, which is ably a superior representative of the slave-holder and Confederate soldier, this is particularly applicable. We have occasional murders, but no more so than occurred among the whites, and believe that from the 1st of July, 1865, forward, there was more of fence against the person by the whit black than by the whites to themselves. In view of this extreme ony among the whites and the blacks, except on polities, I am neces sarily an optomist on the political If then, a war of races is impossible on all other questions, I regard is as impossible in politics."

AFTER-DINNER BEER.

A Coroller Finds a Case Where It Would Have Saved Life.

Dr. Churton of Chester, England, held an inquest at Nantwich workhouse recently on George Berrington, an aged inmate. The evidence showed that Berrington are a hearty Christmas dinner, and next morning was found dead in bed. In reply to the coroner the master of the workhouse stated that the guardians had passed a special resolution refusing beer or other alcoolic stimulants to the inmates on Christmas Day,

The coroner said it was quite unnecessary to pursue the inquiry further. For reasons best known to themselves the guardians had departed from the usual arrangement allowing beer to the

Christmas dinner. His own impression was that instead of doing harm, a little alcoholle stimu lant was beneficial in assisting to get rid of a heavy meal. In his experience he had known many mistakes made by persons who held extreme views on the of stimulants. What were the good things of earth sent for unless to be en-

Did they mean to tell him that a glass of wine or beer would hurt any living man? Certainly not. In fact, stimu lants, he knew from a very long experithousands of lives. They were espe- in this count. Sentence was deferred.

cially beneficial in cases of weak action

ers who were inordinate eaters. He remembered a case in Nantwich where a man, a tectotaler, went home at night and ate an enormous supper. Next morning he was found dead in bed. The enormous quantity of food had filled the stomach, pressed upon the heart and prevented an upward flow of blood. Because in that case he (the of blood. Because in that case he (the coroner) expressed the opinion that a glass of beer would have saved the man's life he was severely criticised. Extreme men carried this kind of thing

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

sadly too far. Verdict: Death from

natural causes.

Its Executive Committee Here to Instruct Congress The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade convened in this city at 12 o'clock to day at Willard's Hotel. The council consists of the President. Mr. Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia the secretary, Mr. Hill, and twenty-five vice-presidents, one from each con-stituent body of the Board of Trade. President Fraley, in speaking of the ob-jects of the meeting of the council to a CRITIC representative, said:

We meet to take such action as may be deemed necessary upon the resolu-tions adopted by the National Board of Trade at Louisville last October, and to present to the committees of Congress that have charge of financial matter such resolutions as may be passed, an to determine at what time and place the next meeting of the National Board shall be held. Also, to have a conference with such delegates as may be an pointed by Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce that are not now members of the National Board, for the purpose of explaining to them the objects of the organization of the council and in endeavoring to get them to be come members.

Outside boards have been invited to appoint delegates to attend this session for such a conference, and if, from any cause, they should find it inconvenient to attend, to ask the member of Congress from their district to attend in their stead. Mr. Hamilton A. Hill of Boston is the secretary. The conference will probably last as long as today and to morrow, and probably lenger. Mr. John A. Price of Scranton, Pa., is the chairman of the com mittee charged with the endeavor to increase the membership of the board. He arrived this morning and put up at

He reports that many personal promises and letters have been received of a nature warranting him to predict a very satisfactory attendance and a successfu council. In addition to those gentle-men already on the ground, he expects increased arrivals to night and to mor-row. The convention is not committed to adjourn at any specified time, but will remain in session as long as such action may be deemed to be for the best interests of the object in view.

KILLED FROM SHOCK

Sad Death of Mr. J. Ballinger of This

John J. Ballinger, an employe of Adams Express Company, died at his residence, 617 Eleventh street, yesterday afternoon, from the effect of injuries received while in the discharge of his duties. During the coupling of cars in the freight yard at Jersey City it is supposed that the shock caused a safe to fall upon him. He was taken to Philadelphia soon after, and doctors there pronounced his condition not to

any degree serious.

Nevertheless he was brought to Washington in an unconscious condition, from which, during his whole illness, lasting about seven weeks, he rallied but occasionally and then for a period of only about lifteen minutes, and was thus unable to make any disposition of his personal effects, property, etc. He away in a n condition after long suffering. city he was attended by Dr. R. L. Cole, who prononnees it a case of fracture of the skull. Dr. Hamilton was consulting

Mr. Ballinger had been in the employ of the company for over twenty years, and when he died was a money messenger, a position requiring great confi-dence and reliability. The deceased was in his fiftieth year and leaves a wife and three children, the eldest of whom is 11 years. The funeral takes place from the residence next Wednes-

day at 1 p. m. Civil Service Commission Everything is very quiet about the headquarters of the Civil Service Commission just at present, although con siderable interest seems to be centered in the examination of applicants to-day for clerkships and mail carriers in the City Postoffice. Commissioners Lyman and Roosevelt and Chief Examiner Webster are absent from the city, and Secretary John T. Doyle went to New

Haven last night on official business expecting to return Thursday. t will be of interest to clerks in the War Department to know that an ex the entire Department has been decided upon and will be held very soon. examination was asked for by the heads of the Department and is considered the only practical way under the civil service rules whereby clerks of all grades can come in the line of promo

A list of twenty-one petit jurors ap-

peared in the Criminal Court this mornng to serve for the month of February. Out of the original number who re sponded to the call made by the clerk eight were excused, and an unlucky number of thirteen remained, including Charles H. Parker, Lexcens A. Wood, Thomas E. Waggaman, William Allis, James O. Marceron, W. Prewett, M. B. Flynn, John F. Green, Ellery J. Burt, James H. Winslow, E. D. Jones, Fred. W. Kahtert, Charles Altman, A. J. Bell, S. D. Newcomb.

"Topsy in the Tolls." She gave her name as Georgiana Hart at the station, but the police of the city know her as "Topsy." When she came into the dock this morning her chin barely reached the iron rail, and she looked up at the judge un-flinchingly. A little bit of pink rib-bon was tied in her hair. The girl did not weigh over fifty pounds, and she has no home, but sleeps in empty boxes

about the market.
"Step back." said Judge Miller, "Step back," said Judge Miller, "and I'll see if I can't find you a

Verdict on the Monkey-Wrench Case. Arguments were concluded in the Maher monkey wrench case this morning, which had occupied the attention of the Criminal Court for nearly two days. Maher was charged with three distinct counts of larceny. The jury returned a verdict of guilty as charged in the third count of the indictment but not so as to the two first counts. The count on which the defendant is adjudged guilty is that of the theft a monkey-wreach from the Unite States Navy-Yard. Maher pleade milty when arraigned as to the charge

AN ANCIENT TRAGEDY.

ONE OF THE SADDEST EVENTS IN THE COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

e Secretary of State and the Secre-tary of the Navy Killed -Newspaper Methods of Forty-Six Years Ago Contrasted With Those of To-Day,

Forty-six years ago, in this same

month of February, a terrible and fatal accident appalled the people of this city and carried serrow throughout the land. On Wednesday, February 28, 1844, a large wrought-iron gun, calledthe Peacemaker, burst when fired for the third time on the United States ship Princeton and killed the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy and several other spectators, besides wounding a number of seamen. The accident. occurred on the Potomac some fifteen miles down the river from this city. The news reached here soon after and an account of the tragedy appeared. in the papers the next morning. We append that printed in the National Inigencer as having a melancholy interest, in view of the awful scenes this city witnessed at day-dawn yesterday. It is reproduced verbatim, and, aside from its interest as a contemporaneous account of one of the saddest events in our history, it forms a curious contrast of the newspaper methods of the two periods. The Intelligencer's story occupied the place usually taken up by the leading editorial, and was as follows: MOST AWFUL AND MOST LAMENT-

INSTANTANEOUS DEATH, BY THE BURSTING OF ONE OF THE LARGE GUNS ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SHIP PRINCETON, OF SECRETARY UPSHUR, SECRETARY GILMER, COMMODORE KENNOS AND CHARR, COMMODORI VIRGIL MANCY, Esq.

ABLE CATASTROPHE!

In the whole course of our lives it has never fallen to our lot to announce to our readers a more shocking calamity—shocking in all its circumstances and concomitants—than that which occurred on board the United States ship Princeton, yesterday afternoon, while under way, in the river Potomac, fourteen or fifteen miles below the city. his city.

A BHILLIANT OCCASION. A BHILLIANT OCCASION.

Yesterday was a day appointed, by the courtesy and hospitality of Captain Stockton, commander of the Princeton, for receiving as visitors to his fine ship (lying off Alexandria) a great number of guests, with their families, liberally and numerously invited to spend the day on board. The day was most favorable, and the company was large and brilliant, of both sexes; not less probably in number than four hundred, among whom were the President of the among whom were the President of the I nited States, the heads of the several Departments and their families. At a proper hour, after the arrival of the expected guests, the vessel got under way and proceeded down the river to some distance below Fort Washington.

During the passage down one of the

During the passage down one of the large guns on board (earrying a ball of 225 large guns on moard (carrying a bart of 22) pounds) was fired more than once, exhibiting the great power and capacity of that formidable weapon of war. The ladles had partaken of a sumptuous repast, the gentlemen had succeeded them at the tuble, and some of them had left. The vessel was on her return up the river, opposite to the fort where a star in the key to executed. was on her return up the river, opposite to the fort, where captain Stockton consented to fire another shot from the same gun-around and near which, to observe its effects, many persons had gathere; though by no means so many as on similar dis-charges in the morning, the ladies who then througed the deck being on this fatal coasion almost all between decks and out of reach of harm.

of reach of harm. THE EXPLOSION.

The gun was fired. The explosion was followed, before the smoke cleared away so as to observe its effects, by shricks of woe which announced a dire calamity. The gun had burst at a point three or four feet from the bresch, and scattered death and destruction around. Mr. Upshur, Secretary of State; Mr. Gilmer, so recently placed at the head of the Navy; Commodore Kennon, one of its gallant officers; Virgil Maxey, lately returned from a diplomatic residence at The Hague; Mr. Gardner of New York (formerly a member of the Senate of the State) were among the slain. THE EXPLOSION.

the State) were among the slain. wounded, several of them badly and promortally. Among those sturned by the con-cussion, we learn, not all seriously injured, were Captain Stockton himself, Colonel Benton of the Senate, Lleutenant Hunt of the Princeton and W. D. Robinson of Georgetown. Other persons also were per-haps more or less injured, of whom, in the horror and confusion of the moment, no certain account could be obtained. The above are believed, however, to comprise

the whole of the persons known to the public who were killed or dangerously or seriously hurt.

The scene upon the deck may more easily be imagined than described. Nor can the imagination picture to itself the half of its horrors. Wives widowed in an instant by the murderous blast! Daughters smitten with the heart-rending sight of their father's lifeless corpse! The wallings of agonized females! The pitcous grief of the unburt, but heart-stricken spectators! The wounded seamen borne down below! The silent tears and quivering lips of their brave and honest comrades, who tried in vain to endure or to conceal their feelings! What wards can adequately depict a seene seriously hurt.

What words can adequately deplet a seen like this? SORROW OF THE COUNTRY. The bodies of the killed remained on board the ship until the following day, when they were conveyed to the White House and placed in the East Room, there to await the funeral ceremonies President Tyler sent a special message to Congress, in response to which both Houses adjourned until the following Monday immediately after adopting resolutions expressive of their feelings. The funeral took place on the succeed ing Saturday and was a most impressive and imposing affair. General Winteld manded the military, and both Houses of Congress, the civil officers of the Government, the Diplomatic Corps, the President and a large conourse of citizens followed the remains to their last resting place in the Congressional Cemetery. All the slain were interred there except Mr. Maxey, whose remains were taken to his late home in

Maryland for sepaltre.
When returning from the funeral the horses attached to President Tyler's carriage took fright at the foot of Capitol Hill and ran away. John Tyler, jr., and the coachman tried in vain to con Itel the frightened animals. They ran madly up the broad Avenue, fortu-nately without colliding with any of the other vehicles with which the stre was crowded, until they were stopped by the assistance of a footman in front of Gallabrun's European Hotel, which stood on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Fourteenth and Fif-teenth streets, near Fifteenth. This was the on'y accident which occurred on the day of the funeral, and happily

Resisting an Officer.

George R. Foote, a brutal-looking bully of Snow's alley, filled himself with bad whisky last night and proceeded to take possession of the squalid thoroughfare. Officer Maddox heard him and attempted to make an arrest, but Foote resisted and drew a pistol on the policeman. The man grappled with him and attempted to use the weapon, but the officer was too hig for him and threw him down on the rough stones of the alley with a forcewhich took his breath away. Then he dragged him to the station and pre-ferred four charges against him. ferred four charges against him. Judge Miller imposed a sentence of six months in the workhouse.

No one wants to be constantly using snuffs, washes and irritating lotions for catarrh or influenza, when so simple and safe's remedy as Old Saul's Catarrh Cure can be had for 25 cents.